# The Titusville Morning Herald.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN THE OIL REGIONS.

VOL. IX, NO. 122. TITUSVILLE, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1872. WHOLE NO. 2278.



**The Morning Herald.**
BLOSS & COGSWELL,
**Publishers and Proprietors.**
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Single copies......5 cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per quarter)......$ 2 50
Subscribers (by mail) per year......10 00

**Terms of the Weekly Herald.**
Per annum (52 numbers)......$2 00
H. C. BLOSS. J. H. COGSWELL.



**The Morning Herald**
[ESTABLISHED JUNE 14, 1865.]
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## PEASANT LIFE IN LOWER CANADA.

**Sketch of the Home Life of the French Canadian Habitan.**

A newspaper correspondent, evidently an American, who has been visiting the French country in the neighborhood of Three Rivers, writes as follows on the peasant life he has seen:—

Three Rivers may be described as the city of all Canada which all Americans pass by and none stop at. It lies on the St. Lawrence, north side, mid-way between Montreal and Quebec, and had two centuries of history at its back ere five-sixths of American cities had even attained the blacksmith shop and country tavern stage of their existence. Mass was celebrated here for the first time west of Quebec, about 1620, many years before the first pious Maisonneuve covered the first altar at Montreal with glow-worms (fire-flies) as living lights. It was for many years thereafter, a more important settlement than Montreal. Originally the seat of Algonquins, it was the scene of many of those internecine massacres which lent a charm to existance in those savage days, and eclipsed everything in the way of slaughter which the world has seen from the time of Sampson and his jawbone down to those of Buffalo Bill. Three Rivers, however, has been skipped by the Star of Empire in its western course, and, although a great lumber producing place, remains without a railroad and with a population of some six or seven thousand souls. It is called Three Rivers because it is seated at the junction of the St. Maurice and St. Lawrence; the third river is the one which is not there.

It was not for its historical or geographical peculiarities that I stopped here, but because it is in some sense the capital of the "French country," the town whereat can be seen to perfection the un-American peasant life of the French Canadian *habitan* inherited, without change of a material character, from his ancestors of two hundred and fifty years ago. American travelers are generally satisfied to take as genuine specimens of these people and their customs the men, women and manners which may be seen at a railroad station or in one of the larger Canadian towns. Such improved *habitan* is no *habitan* at all, no more than the border Indian, subject to the humanizing influences of rum, seven-up and plug hats, is like the chieftain of the northern plains, in his bravery of red paint, deerskin robes and feathers.

From some distance above Montreal, all the way to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, on both sides of the river, extends the "French country." The settlement naturally clung to the river, that having been the first highway, both in summer and winter, as it yet affords the easiest means of communication. The road runs along the verge of the stream, and farms front on them—three acres front by thirty deep being the general size. Frequent subdivisions among the children as they grew up have produced a series of billiard table farms so that the houses are brought so closely together as to form a continual street for scores of miles. At every six miles (two leagues) a new parish begins and its boundary is marked by the parish church, round which the houses cluster closer into a little village. The cleared country is destitute of trees, the sugar bush and wood which furnishes the winter's fuel being situated at the extremity of the farms, but occasionally, especially in the villages and around the houses of the richer residents, clumps or rows of tall elms and poplars have been spared, or maylap planted since the original clearing, and render the resemblance to France more remarkable. So narrow is the cleared and cultivated belt between the river and the hills of the northwest, and so near the shore goes the vessel run—there is now a day boat—through to Quebec—that a voyage from Montreal to Quebec is like beholding from near the unrolling of an accurate panorama. Headland after headland rises a few feet only above the river, and which curves from each of these reaches of dark blue like a scimetar. On the shore is a charming succession of bright quaint houses, almost all of wood, generally painted white, with exuberant windows, doors or roofs in colors russet brown, green or bright red. Each has its backing of barn, and a preposterous roof thatch, setting off by its bleakness the bright cottage. By each is the huge, well-sweep balanced with a boulder, the beehive mud-oven, the fence of cordwood, bidding defiance to the gaunt punkin seed pigs, all legs and ears, which are raised here alone. Before each cottage is a blazing flower garden (at this time of the year) the stock in trade whereof embraces everything powerful of odor or bright hue—sunflowers, hollyhocks, clove pinks, dahlias, geraniums, scarlet runners; even red cabbage seems cultivated for its color. Away in the distance, grand setting to this foreground of life and color, rise the Laurentian Hills, in sombre ranges, blue to the summit with sombre pines. Under the blue American sky, in which the tin-roofed spires glitter like needles of silver, the country seems the very best garden of the Lord, "a home of sylvan peace."

A nearer view now. You will find the houses invariably a story and a half high, the half in the humbler buildings being merely a loft, with a roof of such atrocious lowness as to preclude any wonder that people who sleep under it and over a two-story four feet long box stove, soon have their complexions changed unfavorably. Let us, however, select one of the larger and better class of stone houses, and examine the inside and out. There is a small white balcony just as wide as the front door, painted white; the front door is painted yellow; the shutters of the windows slate color, and the roof with its two dormers madder red. The house stands back some fifty feet from the road, with two little gardens on either side, one sacred to vegetables, the other to flowers. On the lawn between invariably doze the lazy dogs, one a big black coarse brute, possessed of a hollow bark and little else; and the other a short, bow-legged yellow cur with an egregious tail which he wears looped over his back like a squirrel. The front door is never used. No foot ever presses its threshhold. It is kept exclusively for ornament. Within are generally four rooms, with as many more up stairs. The kitchen has a cleanly scrubbed floor, from which every thing but the knots in the spruce flooring has been worn away and a large fire-place with a brickyard of bricks serving as a hearth. In the corner on two straw bottomed or rush chairs will probably be found dozing by the fire, summer and winter, all day long, the two grandparents, or great, or great-great-grandparents, as the case may be—mere mummies, *sans* teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* everything—withered old anatomies, to whom the Smallweeds of Dickens were young and sprightly persons. The walls are whitewashed, the furniture unpainted but well scrubbed; but when you enter the sitting room, which is never used, or the best bedroom—Oh, these awful best rooms!—you are struck dumb and puzzled with her magnificence, which fairly howls in challenge for your admiration. The carpets are of rags woven in bright stripes; walls whitewashed, but in a blaze of pictured glory. They are, of course, those prints of saints and martyrs, in red and yellow, with laughing eyes and hearts perspiring great gouts of blood, the deepest carmine with a black shade. Then there is George Washington—George is a favorite subject—strongly treated, especially to his buckskin breeches, and his right arm sticking out like the town pump handle when the well is low; or Napoleon, who ranks next to Washington, with his war horse always stumbling over an exploding shell. Then succeeds two lithographs of impossible looking children playing with doves of a very small size, and two more offering the pleasing sight of bridegrooms leering ("spooney" I believe, is the latter term) at lackadaisical brides, with waists like wasps and dairy developments very much magnified; while an accursed "Chart of Nations," or "Stream of Time," or "Map of Africa" lends a graver character to the picturesque. The furniture is of red painted wood; the fire-place in summer is filled with cut paper of various tints. On the side table, which by the way, more frequently is composed of a chest of drawers, repose treasures of statuary, lambs, bruelled cats, butter coolers in the shape of crockery hens, plaster poodles, white with brown flaps intended for ears, a case of wax flowers, the whole flanked by the family tea tray of brodignagian dimensions, or a clock which atones for its irregularities by its gorgeousness. Never a book, or aught literary save a well-thumbed "Key to Heaven." As for the beds, they are invariably those high four-posters with curtains of chintz and oceans of feathers, into which you sink deeper than ever plummet sounded, down, down out of the reach of fresh air, sleep, and everything but nightmare.

The same love of color prevails in the dress of the people. Their flannel and cloth—the gray stuffs of the country, and which never wears out—they manufacture themselves, and the former feels like a nutmeg grater. The tailors are women, and conservative to a fault. Coats are never worn but on Sundays and feast days, and are made of the pattern originally brought from France shortly after the first boat was invented. You see such coats among the Pennsylvania Dutch, consisting principally of metal buttons between the shoulders—there or thereabouts—down along the front some distance below the knees, and in the rear at the lower points of the tails. Trousers are built short in the leg and roomy in the seat—very. For the head gear old men in winter wear the woolen night cap, known in the days when Romans howled for liberty, as the *tagne*, the regular Phrygian cap in red or blue yarn; in summer straw hats. Young men sport the bell-shaped beaver in which Uncle Sam is usually pictured, with a luxuriant fleece thereon about two inches long. The women stick to the short gown reaching to the hips and petticoat to the heels, and for the extremities of their persons, hats three feet "from tip to tip," and *sabots*, or wooden shoes. On Sundays and feast days, however, they blossom into a magnificence far beyond the dreams of a mad Rubens. Then there are displayed bonnets with artificial sunflowers on them as big as an infant Victoria Regia; pelisses which would astonish Madame Demorest, and dresses of every hue save the most becoming. For magnificence, however, observe the young man who has just returned from a summer "in the States" or at Montreal, who will dazzle his native village with snuff-colored velveteen coat, plum-colored plush vest, salmon-colored cheviot shirt, sky-blue tie, lavender pants and white canvas shoes.

The *habitan*, in his character and family relations, cannot be considered as coming up to a very high standard of civilization. Courteous he undoubtedly is. His pleasures are neither many nor extravagant. Sunday after vespers is his day of diversion, and he, if young, takes that day for playing a kind of base ball, or, if old, trotting his furry pony. He plays an elaborate game of checkers and several games of cards, but one cent ante is about his limit, and he only plays on Sundays, so that gambling cannot be charged to his fortunes. His drink usually is a diluted high wine and water. This high wine has a smoky taste given it, I suppose with a preparation of creosote, to make him believe it is Scotch whisky. It costs him twelve and a half cents a bottle, and a bottle will last him a week. He is eminently social, and likes to drive his wife or sweetheart over to his uncle's or some friend's house, there to dance to the music of the fiddle, or to sit in a circle and smoke and talk. He works very hard, and does not fight very much or very hard. On the subject of chastity he is not particularly exigeant, nor is his conversation of the purest—more from his habits and education than otherwise. At the same time his women are not more unchaste than those of other foreign nations living under similar conditions of hygiene and education.

In one matter especially—parental reverence—I have not noticed that the French Canadian peasant is exemplary. The tenacity of life in this race is remarkable. Life prolonged beyond a century is not at all uncommon; one hundred and ten has been reached in several, and one hundred and fifteen reached in one instance by baptismal certificate. In 1861 I saw an old Canadian who still kept his own little hut and earned his living by making birch brooms. He remembered his father's body being brought home at the siege of Quebec in 1759. When a Canadian gets to eighty or ninety, and less fit for work than he used to be, he generally sells his farm to some child of his own, or relative, for a life rent. I have before me a paper wherein is circumstantially detailed the price which the purchaser agrees to pay the vendor for life. Besides to see him decently interred, providing fifty masses for his soul, leaving in perpetuity provision for one wax candle per annum to the church in the yard of which he is to be buried, the vendee, among other things, must furnish annually two quarters of beef, half a mutton, one pig killed and dressed, twenty pounds sausages, twenty pounds blood pudding, six bushels wheat ground, one bottle white and one bottle red wine, one galloon whiskey, one pound plug tobacco, twelve clay pipes, three pounds of snuff, one nutmeg, one kitten of one year old every fall, a horse and vehicle to take the vender to mass every Sunday and holiday, and an infinity of small articles, down to pins, button blue, allspice and shoe laces.

## THE SLAVE TRADE.

**How Dealing in Human Flesh is Conducted on the Nile.**

Gen. Kirkham, the English director of the army of the King of Abyssinia, has supplied to the London *Daily Telegraph* some valuable information respecting the traffic in slaves still carried on between the interior of Africa and the Turkish Empire. He says:

"The Abyssinian Envoy estimates the number of slaves annually carried off from Africa to the Arab and Turkish markets at 80,000 to 90,000. These unhappy beings are taken away at ages ranging from seven or eight to sixteen years, older men and women being found more troublesome than valuable to the dealer. They are brought down from the center of the continent and the region of the White Nile to Kassala, and are hurried on to the slave market at Metemmeh, to be resold for shipment to Jedda. Foreign consuls at Khartoum check, so far as they possibly can, the passage of slaves down the Nile; while Sir Samuel Baker's expedition has done much also to increase the difficulties which beset the transit of slaves along that route. The Shankelta country and that of Woolah Gallas are favorite grounds for the nefarious and infamous practice of the traffickers in human beings—these provinces being close to Bogos, through which district, since the annexation by the Khedive slaves can be safely passed to Massowah, thence to be shipped for the Arabian coast. Shankelto is a district bordering on Abyssinia proper, and is inhabited by a wandering tribe resembling gypsies, who are regarded as the Bedouins of Abyssinia. Shankelto, according to Gen. Kirkham, belongs of right to Abyssinia; and about eighteen months ago, Prince Kassai had occasion to send down thither one of his generals with a large force, completely to devastate the country for the murders that were frequently done there on his merchants and priests—there being churches there for the baptism of the people.

The following is the fashion in which the slave-dealers capture their victims: They go into a village, taking with them silks, or bits of tin and ornaments. They exchange these things for slaves or whatever they can get. The merchants send the slaves quietly away without much trouble, and eventually they are trained as Mussulmans. They are taken through Bogos to Massowah, and they are sent thence to Jedda, whence they are sent to Turkey by land. As for price, if a female be of copper color and good features, she will bring as much as $140, or about £28—that is, at the market in Metemmeh, which is a wholesale market. The retail price is according to the state of the market in the place in which they are first taken. When sold in the second market, they vary in price. If a man took a fancy to a female slave, he would perhaps give a hundred dollars more than another man. The Shankeltos and Gallas are much sought after for their beauty and for their superiority to the other tribes. A strong boy will sell for $90 to $100. The girls fetch more, because they are wanted for the harem. Traders will take away girls when they can get them. When a chief makes war on another he makes it an object to carry off as many girls as he can. He plunders the villages and kidnaps the younger natives and sells them, retaining the older ones to work as his own slaves. These people are subject to the Abyssinian King, when he finds it necessary to chastise them for misdeeds; but, of course, when his troops leave they are their own masters again. These things occur in a part of Abyssinia which the King claims, but not among his Christian subjects.

When asked whether he believed that all the 80,000 or 90,000 annual captives were taken in the war and sold by the chiefs who captured them to the traders, Gen. Kirkham, in substance, answered: 'No. You must understand that after Mr. Stanley returned from the discovery of Livingstone he brought much to light concerning the slave trade of East Africa. Dr. Livingtone, had also informed the Foreign Office as to the slave-trade going on in the interior. Her Majesty's gun-boats kept so close a watch that it was impossible to get slaves down to the coast direct; so they take them through Bogos. At the interview between the Sultan and Ishmail Pasha, when the latter was made Khedive, an understanding was, I believe, come to respecting the slave trade. The Mussulmans of Turkey and Egypt must have a supply of slaves to do their work—for the real Turks will not do any mental service. These 80,000 or 90,000 slaves are imported and brought up to the Mohammedan faith and are employed in doing the dirty work. The slaves that are not taken in war are bartered for with the peasants, who will steal and sell them. Suppose you are a slave merchant, and I know where there are three or four good-looking girls—I steal them, and sell them to you. One man, who may have children of his own, will go and steal the children of another person, as many as he may get. The trader has attendants with him, and mules and camels, and he knows how to get slaves and carry them off. The law is so strict, that any man, whether a Christian or Mohammedan, found in Abyssinia selling a slave is hanged on the first tree, without judge or jury. Whoever catches him hangs him up, and there is no more about it; and there he stays until he falls away piece by piece. So long as Bogos was in the power of the King of Abyssinia they could not go that way. If they were stopped there they would have to take another and a dangerous road across the wilderness. They are checked on the one hand by the British gunboats off Zanzibar, and would be checked on the other in Bogos."

It a slave dealer takes slaves from one village and carries them through another, the inhabitants of the second village have generally no chance to rescue them, because the leader's attendants are numerous and well armed. A single leader will buy, according to his means, from fifty to sixty slaves, and bring them through the country in that way. They do not bring down many at once, for fear a white man should see them and give information against them, and then they would be stopped—because Ishmail Pasha has ordered ostensibly that the slave trade shall be put down. General Kirkham is unreservedly of the opinion that the Khedive secretly favors the slave trade, while outwardly disavowing it. The slaves are brought down to the coast from the Woolah Gallas country and the White Nile—about forty-eight or fifty days' journey from the coast. The better portion are treated very well on the way by the slave-dealers, because they will fetch a better price. If the slave is of the Nubian race, he has to do all the dirty work for the others; he is considered of an inferior class, and does not fetch so much as the copper-colored. The Nubians are a flat-nosed, thick-lipped and curly-haired people. Strong Nubian girls, for servants, bring more than the boys. The Gallas are of a reddish copper color, some of them remarkable for beauty of form; and they fetch a very high price when they are taken to Turkey, for the harem. These girls are taken so young that they hardly know their original country, and adopt the Mussulman faith. As to language, says Gen. Kirkham, the trader speaks a kind of gibberish which the people understand. Of course he knows the country well. No trader from England could go through there. There are, I suppose, about ten languages in these countries, all mixed up together. The King of Abyssinia speaks five. Girls and boys, when they are taken away, do not offer to make any resistance; they do not know anything about it. There are no traditions in their villages as to children being taken off by slave-dealers, or as to inducements held out to them that they will be taken to a fine country where they can live at ease. Suppose I am one of their own countrymen; "probably I have an enemy who has two or three children. I go quietly and take these children, and sell them to the slave dealer, and he sends them away; the children are lost and there is no more about it. There is a great deal of jealousy and suspicion between house-hold and household; and it is thus that these feuds and thefts arise.' Gen. Kirkham expresses a hope that the publication of these facts, concerning those made by Livingstone, Baker and Stanley, may more urgently than ever direct public attention to the iniquitous Nile slave trade."

## GAVROCHE IN BOSTON.

**Bedouins of the Street—Discovery of their Hiding Place.**

From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 29.

The story of Gavroche and his companion street *gamins*, as told by Victor Hugo, found a parallel in the police record of the South End yesterday. This time, however, it was the Tremont street bridge, and not the great plaster elephant, which gave the little Arabs shelter and security. For a long time the residents of Indiana Place and neighborhood have been mystified by a most unaccountable disappearance of milk cans, brown bread and the various accessories to breakfast which are early distributed by milkmen and bakers. These articles of food, so necessary to a proper appointment of the morning meal, have been spirited away from under the very noses of their Milesian guardians. Other depredations have been committed in the vicinity and some of them transcended in importance the bread and milk larcenies. It was only a Saturday or two since that a lady who had been on a shopping excursion and was returning with $36 in her portmonnaie, lost the wallet and the money in a very unexpected manner. A boy snatched it from her hand and after stealing away the pocket-book, like a true Arab, stole silently away himself. Whence he came and whither he vanished were alike enveloped in as much mystery as was his own personality. But yesterday meaning the misty affair was thus cleared up: A lady happened to see some boys scrambling like great rats in and out from under the Tremont street bridge over the Boston and Albany track. Officer Bennett of Station 4 playing the terrier to their rat-hole, gave chase and managed to catch one of the youths just as he was disappearing into the fastnesses of his strange abode. Looking farther into the matter he unearthed three more of the denizens of that cavern, and came upon the secret of their habitation. Somehow the architecture of the bridge had allowed the construction of such a retreat as is common in and among the wharves of New York. Here this singular family had established their household gods, and here beneath the rumble of all the Tremont street travel, they lodged and boarded. They slept on comfortable beds of straw, like the memorable Margery, and that their board knew the fat of the land was evident from the discovery of several generous loaves of Boston brown bread, still warm from the baker's oven. Four or five cans, ranged in perspective, spoke of the milky way these boys had of living. In this queer treasury was found a miscellaneous collection of household implements, bespeaking judgment as well as skill in the acquisition of their household equipment. The names and ages of the young squatters were as follows: Richard Fitzsimmons, 13 years old; Charles M. Burns, 18 years; Charles Donahue, 12 years; John Kilduff, 8 years. In consideration of the tender youth of the last named, he was discharged to go and squat no more. The others are to be committed for larceny.

## Ladies' Fashions.

UNDERSLEEVES.

Fashionable undersleeves of linen, to wear with the standing collar, have wide staring cuffs. These expand toward the wrist, and are fastened on the inside by two or three large flat linen buttons. As dress sleeves even of the plainest coat-shape are rounded, large, and open about the lower part of the arm, the custom of wearing linen cuffs pinned in is not practicable, and an undersleeve is necessary. A sort of habit shirt to cover the shoulders is also added to linen collars. Most ladies wear a high linen bodice or habit shirt of cambric to prevent soiling the dress lining. Undersleeves of fine nainsook, with a deep ruffle of the muslin and Valenciennes lace gathered to a band of insertion and falling over the band, are worn with grenadine and silk dresses. These are considered in better taste than plaited organdie frills basted inside the sleeves.

A CREATION OF WORTH'S.

An elegant silk costume, just made by Worth, shows the new way of combining shades and of making autumn suits. It is of souris grey silk, with reseda silk facings, and bands and bows of deepest claret brown velvet. The skirt trains slightly, and is composed of the usual gored front breadth and two side-gored widths; the back, however, is formed of three straight breadths of silk of ordinary width, laid in kilt plaits from the belt to the edge of the skirt. These plaits are wide, folded very deeply, and are not sewed down, but merely pressed flatly and held in place by a single tape sewed underneath the plaits about half a yard from the lower edge. There is no facing of cambric, but a sort of half lining of soft crinoline net or foundation; a thick passementerie cord edges the skirt. On all but the plaited widths are two wide lapping bias flounces, bound with claret velvet, and gathered in clusters, leaving plain spaces in which length-wise bows of velvet are placed. The heading is an upright ruffle, showing a reseda facing. This trims the skirt to the knee. Above this is a ruffled apron of three gored breadths, extending back to the plaited widths. A diagonal plaiting, showing a reseda lining, passes down the seam where the kilt plaits begin. The basque is a very simple shape, with a ruche around the neck and down the front. Coat sleeves, with a cuff formed of a sash-like plaiting that falls low on the outer side, are lined with reseda, and fringed at the ends.—*Queen.*

KID GLOVES.

Long-wristed gloves will continue in vogue. Conservative ladies, who for a long time adhered to short gloves, fastened by one button, now wear those that are long enough to require two buttons, while the first wearers of gloves with two buttons have gone still greater lengths, and wear those fastened by three or even four buttons. The selection with ladies of taste for all but full dress occasions is the three-buttoned glove, entirely without ornamental stitching, and simply bound at the top with white or black kid. Peculiar shades of brown and grey will prevail for day wear. Pale, bluish lavender, pearl and chamois buff will be worn with dressy carriage toilettes, while still fainter tints and white kids appear for full evening dress. The newest gloves display beautiful gradations of color. First is a wide range of tints, beginning with creamy ecru and deepening gradually to the golden marron brown; here are blue grey shades, and there the stylish stone-gray with greenish cast; next are boxes of putty color, a serviceable neutral tint that may be worn with any dress; here are nut and leaf brown shades to match special dresses, and the soft, pinkish-grey cameos to wear with shaded costumes; blue tinged lilac is prettily placed in contrast with the loveliest blossom colors; while to satisfy most outre tastes are bright green and blue, purple and even reddish-maroon shades. For those who prefer ornamented gloves, there is a delicate white or black stitching on the back, and welting of kid to match on the wrist; but untrimmed gloves are less conspicuous, and make the hand look slender. Very long gloves, fastened by six buttons, are worn with short or half-long antique sleeves.

PARIS FASHIONS.

The correspondent of the *Queen* writes: Fashion seems just now to incline towards simplicity. Much fewer dresses are made with tunics, draperies and puffings, although one cannot absolutely say they are not worn; but polonaises are preferred to tunics, and the draping of the former is much less complicated than before. The dolman, which has been so much worn in embroidered Sicilienne, is now extremely fashionable in black velvet, and bids fair to be the favorite shape of the season. The polonaise looks younger, as it defines the figure, but on this account is more trying. The dolman is convenient, can be thrown on the shoulders over any toilette, and may also be worn at the theatre. It is generally ornamented with passemeterie mixed with jet, but may also be trimmed with lace. Jet is profusely used at present for trimming all dresses and particularly mantles. Black velvet polonaises are more often made open than closed, and are draped at the sides. A ruche of lace or a narrow band of fur may replace the passementerie. Young married ladies and girls are wearing little jackets of plain black velvet, with revers and buttons of the same, cut with four basques, similar to those that were seen in the faille in the summer. Polonaises may also be made plain, and are not the less pretty. A wide scarf sash of gros grain is tied at the side, and sometimes this scarf crosses over the chest like an order. The deadness of the silk produces a good effect on the velvet.

Many velvet skirts are quite plain. Dinner dresses are made with trains, and the tunic is replaced by graduated flounces to the waist at the back, while the front of the skirt is plain, with only one flounce at the edge; the bodice has postillon basques at the back and a waistcoat front. Mixtures of colors, but very soft ones, are worn. For walking dress cloth costumes are strongly recommended. The most fashionable color for them is green of various shades, olive, moss, or dark reseda. A plain skirt of the cloth is quite heavy enough, and it would perhaps be preferable to make it of woolen material or faile to match the shade of the cloth. The polonaise of cloth is ornamented with passementarie of the same color, or black cords and barrel buttons are much used. If it is desired to make the polonaise more dressy, edge it with feather trimming or fur. Nothing is more fashionable than a palonaise Lamballe or bottle green cloth, the bodice, closed, the skirt open, over a dress of bottle-green poult de soie, trimmed down the whole length of the front with a plaiting; the polonaise has pockets at the back; the passementerie and feather trimming are both to be black, but when fur is used the passementerie should be of the color of the cloth.

## Profits of Atlantic Slope Hotels.

Some days ago, I met Mr. A. H. Haskins, a widely-known room-clerk, whose experience is probably equal to any one of his avocation. In a communicative moment at Willards', he gave me the following figures as to the profits of the leading hotels of the East. I took them down at the time, and believe them to be as nearly correct as anything of the sort obtainable:

Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York—Rent $200,000, not inclusive of stores beneath it; profits $750,000. The greatest business in America of the character. Twenty years ago the ground was offered for ninety-nine years for $500 per annum.

Metropolitan Hotel, New York—Rent at present $105,000. Just resuming and recovering from young Tweed's management.

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York—Rent $87,000; annual profits rising $175,000. Hawks, the proprietor, has leased the new Windsor Hotel, Fifth avenue.

Continental Hotel, Philadelphia—Rent $80,000; profits above $75,000.

Grand Central Hotel, New York—Very cheap rent—Said to be the cheapest for the opportunities—Only $65,000; profits $150,000.

Astor House, New York—Rent $75,000. Very successful; on the European plan. Profits $85,000.

New York Hotel, New York—Rent $60,000; profits $90,000, being full of Southerners all summer.

Parker House, Boston—Owned by the proprietor; profits $125,000.

Gilsey House, New York—Enormous rent, $35,000; profits $40,000.

Hoffman House, New York—Profits, $75,000.

Arlington Hotel, Washington—Rent, $40,000. Profits, $75,000.

The following hotels clear $50,000 per annum: Brevoort, Clarendon, French's, New York; Taylor's, Jersey City (does the largest bar business in the United States); Cataract House, Niagara Falls.

The following hotels make $40,000 per annum: St. James, New York; Colman, New York; Sturtevant, New York; St. Cloud, New York; West End, Long Branch; Grammercy Park, New York; Revere House, Boston; Tremont House, Boston; Metropolitan, Washington; Ebbitt House, Washington.

The following hotels make profits as appended: Albemarle, New York, $30,000; Grand, New York, $30,000, (rent reduced to $45,000); Clifford, New York, $25,000; United States, New York, $15,000; Belmont, New York, $30,000; Merchants', New York, $35,000; Mansion House, Brooklyn, $25,000; Everett, New York, $50,000; Pierrepoint, Brooklyn, $25,000; American, Boston, $30,000; Congress Hall, Cape May, $36,000 (1872); Stockton, Cape May, $57,000; Congress Hall, Saratoga, $75,000.

The largest hotel in the United States, as to room capacity, is probably the Grand Union, at Saratoga. Mr. A. T. Stewart's new Woman Hotel, New York, has above 600 rooms. The new Windsor, New York, has about 490 rooms.

## Gotham's Horse Women.

A New York letter to the St. Louis *Globe* says:

The number of ladies driving their own turnouts through the park is constantly increasing. At one time ladies driving without gentlemen made themselves the subject of remark, but now it is the nobby thing to do. They drive either in phaetons or buggies, and sometimes in light English wagons, with a liveried John Thomas perched placidly on a back seat. Some of the ladies handle the reins with great skill, while others again, pull and saw at their horse's mouth until the poor beast is nearly distracted.

This class, I am happy to say, form a small minority. New York girls, as a general thing, are used to "driving," and managing a horse is nothing for their dashing ideas of things. Many of them could guide a locomotive without a thought of fear as concerning the speed. I must confess to a weakness for New York girls. They can paddle their own canoe if there is any necessity for it, or be just as dainty and frightened at a ripple in the water, as though they did not know a boat-hook from a jews-harp. They suit themselves to circumstances.

You meet them on Broadway in the morning, or on the avenue in the afternoon, and view their elegant clothes and stylish ways with envy, wishing you had been born rich, richer than handsome. But, bless your simplicity, many of them would be proud of your wealth. The only difference is, they know how to make the most of the least.

They turn and re-turn their old black silks, strap a Russian leather belt around their waists, dangle a portmonnaie on one side of it and a silk umbrella on the other, put on a hat made of two feathers and a bit of lace, which in their experienced fingers get just the desired expression, draw on their three-buttoned dollar gloves, hold their heads up, take long steps, and walk up town, looking as though they only wanted a chance to turn over a million or so to some less fortunate person.

These are the majority; the wealthy minority have not a bit more style, or could not order a lunch at Delmonico's with a more *blaze* air. The New York girls do not care much for literature; they read the *Herald* in the morning and the *Telegraph* in the evening, and perhaps sleep over a novel between times. They have not time to read much; what with making their clothes and promenading and going to the theatre, the time is pretty well occupied. However, they manage to know a little of most everything; they observe a great deal, think quick, and have a very knowing way of talking.

A sacrilegious thief stole all the chairs at a Methodist church in Charleston, S. C., and the exploit has become the "standing" joke of the congregation.


**Tubing and Casing.**

Trade Mark

**Pascal Iron Works.**

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,

Works: South Fifth and Tasker streets; Office: 209 South Third street, PHILADELPHIA. Office and Warehouse: 15 Gold street, NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LAP-WELDED OIL WELL

**Tube and Casing,**

Wrought Iron Welded Tubes,

**Tin and Galvanized, from 1-8 inch to 8 inches inside diameter,**

Lap-Welded Boiler Tubes,

from 1¼ to 10 inches, outside diameter, in lengths 10 feet and under, made of best American Charcoal Iron.

**Screwing Machines,**

and a full assortment of

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS'

TOOLS AND MATERIALS,

**Cast and Maleable Iron Fittings,**

BRASS AND IRON BODY VALVES AND COCKS,

of all sizes from 1-3 inch to 12 inch,

GAS WORKS, LAMP POSTS, &C.

Our Oil Well Tubes are tested before leaving our works, with a pressure of 1,200 lbs. to the square inch. Each length is stamped near the screw with our trade mark—the sockets are not. jan22tf.

CRESCENT TUBE WORKS.

EVANS, DALZELL & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.,

Manufacturers of

(TRADE MARK.)

Lap-Weld

Reg. 1872.

Tubing and Casing,

Tested to 1,200 lbs. to the square inch. Also, all sizes of Plain and Galvanized

**Wrought Iron Pipe,**

From ⅛ to 8 inches inside diameter.

E. W. STRATTON, G. B. MITCHELL,

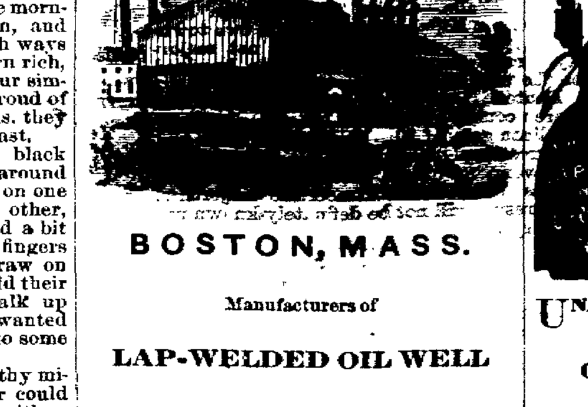
AGENTS.

OFFICE: 4 Parshall House,

SPRING ST., TITUSVILLE, PA.
may15.

NATIONAL

**Tube Works Co.,**



BOSTON, MASS.

Manufacturers of

LAP-WELDED OIL WELL

**Tubing and Casing.**

We would call the particular attention of dealers and producers to this make of Tubing and Casing. One of the important features in the manufacture of our Tubing is that the Lap and the Weld are made perfectly straight, smooth and uniform, thereby giving equal and great strength to the tubing throughout.
Each joint carefully inspected, reamed at end and proved with the sockets on a hydraulic pressure of 1,200 pounds to the square inch before shipment.
Each length stamped with our trade mark.

DIAMOND "B."

nov17dtf.

**Steam Engines.**

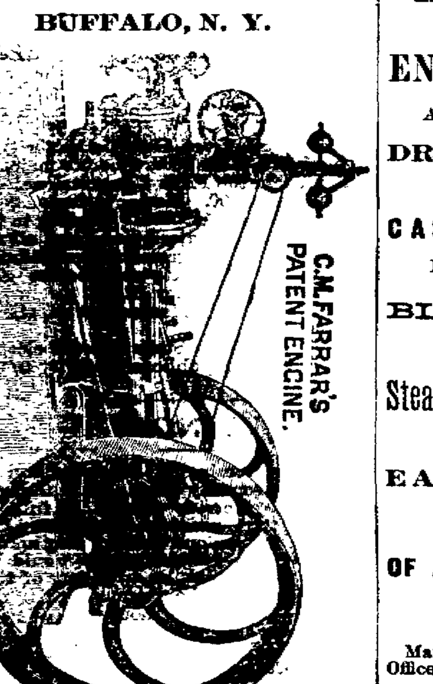
FARRAR & TREFT'S

STEAM ENGINE

—AND—

BOILER WORKS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.




SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

C. M. Farrar Patent Engine.

R. C. McPHERSON,

GENERAL AGENT.

Office corner Spring and Washington streets, Emery block,

TITUSVILLE, PA.

**Branch Office at Parker's Landing,**
FRANK M. FARRAR, Agent.

CAUTION:—I caution all parties from manufacturing or using any Steam Engine which is an infringement upon my patents of Engine or designs; also my patent on similar style Engine with valve on top of cylinder, as they will be rigidly protected.
C. M. FARRAR.
je3dtf.

**Oil Well Supplies.**

BRANCH.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,

OFFICE AND STORE 12 DIAMOND AND 27 SPRING STREET.

Warehouse Opposite Old Passenger Depot.

TITUSVILLE.

Having established a depot for our manufactures at this point we invite the attention of the trade to our stock of lap-welded Oil Well

TUBE AND CASING,

BRASS AND IRON BODY

Globe Valves and Cocks,

And a general assortment of Pipe Fittings and Tools. jan10tf.

**Surveyors and Gaugers.**

HOWLAND & SMITH,

Civil Engineers and Surveyors,

Office over Second National Bank,
Titusville, - - - Penn'a

Having completed the survey and location of the several streets in the city under the authority of the City Council, are now prepared to locate and define the boundaries of any lots therein. Surveys of lots will be made promptly and on reasonable terms. dec1tf.

**Hotels.**

C. C. WILLARD,

EBBITT HOUSE,

Washington, D. C.

Guests will find this paper on file in the Reading Rooms. 4mch1y.

A. TALAMO,

DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

Wall Paper, Sash, Doors and Blinds, French Plated and American Window Glass,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,

Churches, Public Halls, Parlors, &c., Graining, Lettering, &c.

Cor. Perry and Spring Sts., TITUSVILLE, PA.

Agents for French and Belgian Plate Glass.
july1idtf.

1862. H. L. NUSE & CO. 1862.

The oldest established JEWELRY HOUSE in the Oil Regions.
We have in stock, a fine assortment of

DIAMONDS,

FINE WATCHES. JEWELRY,

OPERA CHAINS, GENTLEMENS' VEST AND NECK-CHAINS, LOCKETS, SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE, GOLD-HEADED CANES,

Music Boxes, Opera Glasses,

SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

No. 20 SPRING STREET, TITUSVILLE, PA
3febdtf

Caps, Capes, Torches

AND

FLAGS OF ALL SIZES,

LANTERNS, LEGGINS,

Badges and Campaign Goods of all kinds. Buy from the manufacturers,

John W. Pittock & Co.

Opp. P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Send for Circulars.
27augeod3m.

UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,

Office 60 Franklin Street,

(First door south of Titusville Manufacturing Co.'s, Titusville, Pa.,)

General forwarders of Money, Jewelry, Valuables, Merchandise and Produce. Drafts, Notes, Bills and accounts promptly collected at all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas.

**Only Direct Line to Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South.**

Direct line to all points in the Oil Regions. Messengers on all trains.
Wagons of the Company call at any part of the city upon orders being left on Call Book at the office.
may25tf C. G. ROBINSON, Agent.

**Steam Engines.**

NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

Gibbs, Sterrett & Co., Props,

Titusville, Pa., and Nunda, N. Y.,

MACHINISTS,

Iron Founders & Forgers,

Manufacturers of

ENGINES AND BOILERS,

All sizes, both Stationary and Portable.

DRILLING TOOLS,
RIG IRONS,

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS,

In Iron and Brass. Our own and the

BLY PAT. ADJUSTER

Dealers in

Steam, Gas, and Oil Well Fittings.

Agents for the

EARLE STEAM PUMP.

REPAIRING

OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY DONE.

**All Work Warranted.**

Manufactory—Monroe and Mechanic streets.
Office—62 Monroe streets.
F. H. GIBBS,
WM. B. STERRETT,
A. A. ASPINWALL,
JOHN L. McKINNEY,
R. H. STERRETT,
JOHN W. ALEXANDER.
3oct-dtf

GEO. W. TIFFT, SONS & CO.,

Engines and Boilers.

TRADE MARK.

BOUGHTON &

CHANDLER,

GENERAL AGENTS.

OFFICE

No. 9 Chase & Stewart Block,

TITUSVILLE, PA.
aug28tf.

Lafayette Iron and Brass Works,

Manufacturer of Stationary and Portable

ENGINES AND BOILERS,

and all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings, Globe Valves, Working Barrels, Steam Whistles, Sand Pumps, and

OIL WELL SUPPLIES.

Brewers' and Tanners' Boilers. Particular attention paid to all kinds of

Jobbing and Model Work,

Brass Work and Repairing Engines.

A. GOOD, Proprietor,

Opposite Oil Creek Passenger Depot, Titusville, Pa.
N. B.—Cash paid for Copper and Brass.
jel2d1y.

NEW YORK MARKET.

HOFFER & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

Corners of Main and Franklin Streets, Titusville, Pa.

The Best of Meats,
and the Best Only,"

IS OUR MOTTO.

**In Prices and Quality We Defy Competition.**

17mardtf.

NOTICE TO REFINERS.

I am prepared to supply the

Best Machine Made Barrels

In the market—equal to hand made.

33-inch Stave, ¾ inch, with 9 pound iron, average gauge of 48 gallons and 70 pounds weight. Delivered at

OIL CITY, TITUSVILLE, OR INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

L. E. MERRY,

PARSHALL HOUSE, TITUSVILLE.
18oct-dtf

**Financial.**

ALLEGHENY TRUST

AND

BANKING COM'Y.

OIL CITY, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $100,000.

**Stockholders Individually Liable.**

OFFICERS:
CHARLES H. SHEPARD, President. H. DUNHAM, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Chas. H Shepard, D. H. Cady, W. H. Duncan, Geo. K. Anderson, W. H. Kinter, I. I. Wagner, John Eaton, H. Dunham.

A general Banking Business transacted. FOREIGN and DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, BONDS, COUPONS and GOLD Bought and Sold. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas. Correspondence solicited.
aug15-tf H. DUNHAM, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

GREEN'S BLOCK,

CORNER OF MAIN AND GREEN STREETS,

TIDIOUTE, PENN'A.

DIRECTORS:
P. S. Buck, G. B. Gilson, Chas. Kemble, John W. Coe, Jos. A. Neill, R. C. Scott, James Parshall.

**Stockholders Personally Liable.**

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Makes collections on all points in the Oil Region and throughout the United States, and deals in Government Securities, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, etc.
JAMES PARSHALL, President.
ROBERT C. BEACH, Cashier.
nov24tf.

GEO. H. BISSELL & CO.,

BANKERS,

At Petroleum Centre, Pa., buy and sell Exchange and Government Securities, Make Collections and do a General Banking Business. je1tf.

**Architects.**

ARCHITECTURE.

MR. E. A. CURTIS,

of New York, having located in Titusville, desires to call the attention of those contemplating building in the city or vicinity to the fact that he is prepared to furnish plans, specifications, and detail drawings for public or private buildings in latest style of

Design and Construction.

Office next door to Second National Bank, Washington street. mar4dtf.

**Dentists—Physicians.**

DR. DOWNES'
(Of the old firm of Luce & Downes)
DENTAL ROOMS,
Corner of Washington and Spring streets, Wakefield Block, opposite Parshall House, Titusville, Pa. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Gas, ether and chloroform in extracting. Residence, 146 S. Franklin street. nov1-tf

FRESH NITROUS OXIDE,
(Laughing Gas), prepared by myself. Warranted pure and perfectly harmless. Kept constantly on hand, for extracting teeth without pain, at the Titusville Dental Parlors, over Savings Bank.
FRANK R. W. COMER.
14oct-dtf

COOMBS BROS.

DENTAL ROOMS.

Shugart's Block.

(Over W. H. Andrews' Dry Goods Store.)

Nitrous Oxyde and Laughing Gas, also ether spray and chloroform, carefully administered.

Office hours from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. 1y

**Lawyers—Notaries.**

GEORGE A. CHASE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
No. 1 Second Floor, Chase & Stewart block, Titusville, Pa.
apr16dtf.

REID & NEILL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office in Odd Fellows' Block, corner of Franklin and Pine streets, Titusville, Pa.
B. J. REID. J. A. NEILL.

A. W. BARRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Chase & Stewart's block, Titusville, Pa.

HARRIS & FASSETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office over the Postoffice, Titusville, Pa.
J. R. HARRIS. D. D. FASSETT.

CHESTER & POND,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office—Wakefield block, Titusville, Penn'a.
GEO. F. CHESTER. M. W. POND.

RAILWAYS, PATENTS
CORPORATIONS, CONTRACTS, &c.
J. C. CLAYTON—Law offices: New York, No. 7 Warren street; Washington, Intelligencer building; London, No. 8 Southampton building. Refers by permission to Henry Harley, Esq.
24jytf.

ANDREW B. HOWLAND,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Office over Second National Bank, Titusville, Pa.

DATE OF DEPARTURE
Of European, South Pacific, and West India Mails, for the month of October, 1872.

2d. Europe via Liverpool......GUION.
2d. Havana......HAVANA.
3d. Havana and West Indies......HAVANA
3d. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg......HAMBURG
5th. Kingston, Jamaica......KINGSTON.
5th. Europe via Liverpool......INMAN
5th. Europe via Southampton and Bremen......BREMEN.
5th. French Mail Direct......FRENCH
9th. Havana and Mexico......MEXICAN
9st. Europe via Liverpool......GUION
10th. Bermuda......BERMUDA
10th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg......HAMBURG
10th. Havana and West Indies......HAVANA
10th. South Pacific and Central America......ASPINWALL
12th. German Mail Direct......BREMEN
12th. Europe via Liverpool......INMAN
16th. Europe via Liverpool......GUION
17th. Havana and Nassau......HAVANA
17th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg......HAMBURG
19th. Europe via Liverpool......INMAN
19th. Europe via Southampton and Bremen......BREMEN
19th. French Mail Direct......FRENCH
19th. South Pacific and Central America......ASPINWALL
23d. Brazil, West Indies and Argentine......BRAZILIAN
23d. Europe via Liverpool......GUION
24th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburgh......HAMBURG
24th. Havana......HAVANA
26th. German Mail Direct......BREMEN
26th. Europe via Liverpool......INMAN
30th. South Pacific and Central America......ASPINWALL
30th. Europe via Liverpool......GUION
30th. German Mail Direct......BREMEN
31st. Havana and West Indies......HAVANA
31st. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg......HAMBURG
P. H. JONES, Postmaster, New York.

**Financial.**

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF TITUSVILLE, PA.

Capital, - - $300,000

$500,000 IN GOVERNMENT BONDS

deposited with the United States Treasurer to secure bill holders and depositors

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

allowed on time deposits, for which certificates will be issued.

**All Deposits Payable on Demand Without Notice.**

CHARLES HYDE, President.
G. C. HYDE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Charles Hyde, F. W. Ames, Wm. H. Abbott, J. D. Angier, Wm. M. Henderson, Wm. C. Hyde, P. T. Witherop, W. B. Sterrett, H. B. Porter.

Exchange Bank

WAKEFIELD BLOCK,

**Corner Washington and Spring Sts.**

TITUSVILLE, PA.

Capital, - - - $100,000

**Stockholders Individually Liable.**

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas. Buy and sell Railroad and Government Securities, coupons, specie and Home and Foreign Exchange.

INTEREST ALLOWED on TIME DEPOSITS

Correspondence Solicited.

OFFICERS:
Geo. K. Anderson, Pres't; H. B. Cullum, Cash'r; E. C. Hoag, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Chas. H. Ames, Wm. T. Neill, Henry Harley, C. J. Hepburn, Geo. K. Anderson, F. Bates, A. H. Bronson, C. B. Wright, H. C. Ayres, Wm. H. Kemble.
mch19d&w1y

PRODUCERS

AND

MANUFACTURERS' BANK

OF TITUSVILLE, PA.

Capital, - - - $100,000

**Stockholders Individually Liable.**

Buy and sell United States Governments, Gold Coupons, Collect Interest and do a General Banking Business. Collections made on all points in the Oil Regions. Correspondence solicited. D. H. MITCHELL, President.
C. A. MITCHELL, Cashier. aug1y.

TITUSVILLE

SAVINGS BANK,

**Stockholders Individually Liable.**

F. W. AMES, President. C. C. DUFFIELD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
F. W. Ames, Joshua Douglass, Geo. S. Stewart, Lyman Stewart, Wm. T. Neill, G. K. Anderson, L. H. Severance.

Transacts a General Banking Business. Interest allowed on time deposits. Foreign and Domestic Exchange for sale. Agent for the "National" and "Anchor" lines of trans-Atlantic steamers. mch25dtf.

The Citizens' Bank,

TITUSVILLE, PA.

OFFICERS:
Wm. H. Abbott, Pres't. I. G. Jackson, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
Wm. H. Abbott, F. W. Ames, D. H. Cady, G. Shamburg, Geo. K. Anderson, F. W. Andrews, Lyman Stewart, Chas. H. Duncan, J. Foster Clark.

This bank is organized on the partnership principle, each stockholder being individually liable to the full extent of his property.

FOUR, FIVE AND SIX PER CENT.

interest allowed on time deposits in Savings Bank Department; special facilities being offered to small depositors.
Government Securities of all kinds for sale.
Discounts made and a General Banking Business transacted.

SHAMBURG SAVINGS BANK,

SHAMBURG, PA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, President, JOHN R. DRUM, Cashier

This institution is a branch of the Citizens' Bank of Titusville, and business is conducted on the same principle.

INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
sep20dtf.

ROBERTS & CO.,

Bankers,

SPRING ST., OPP. AMERICAN HOTEL

TITUSVILLE, PA.

**Stockholders Individually Liable.**

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange and Government Securities, make collections on all points in the Oil Regions, and throughout the United States, and do a general Banking business.
Interest at six per cent. allowed on time deposits.
JOHN PORTER, Cashier.
L. B. SILLIMAN, Teller. jan26dtf.

The Second National Bank,

OF TITUSVILLE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN

will be received at this bank. Interest Payable Quarterly in Coin.
mch11d&wtf. G. C. HYDE, Cashier.

NO MORE CORNS OR BUNIONS

C. J. Deveraux

Is now prepared to make to order,

Fine Boots, Fine Gaiters, Napoleon and Hunting Boots,

Of the very Best Stock that can be procured in the Market. Having had a long experience in New York and several of the largest cities in the United States, feels confident of pleasing the most fastidious. Fitting feet with Corns or Bunions made a specialty. Repairing done promptly.
C. J. DEVERAUX,
Custom Department, Boston Shoe Store, Opposite Citizen's Bank. Titusville Pa.
Terms Cash. aug29-3m



NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# The Morning Herald.

**Wednesday, November 6, 1872.**

### The Result of the Election.

The election yesterday resulted in a [illegible]and, decisive and overwhelming Republi[illegible] triumph East, West, North and South. [illegible] New England States are solid for [illegible]nt. The Keystone State has doubled [illegible]ot trebled Hartranft's majority. In New [illegible]k Grant and Dix beat Greeley and Ker[illegible] out of sight, and the chances are that [illegible]w York City has redeemed itself from [illegible] of the Tammany Democracy. In[illegible] shows immense Republican gains. [illegible], the home of Grant, gives him twen[illegible]even thousand majority. We give in [illegible]ther column a list of the Republi[illegible] States, with the majorities so far [illegible] heard from which estimates will [illegible]roximate very closely to the actual re[illegible]. This result was foreshadowed when [illegible]th Carolina, Maine and Vermont demon[illegible]ted that the Republican party was still [illegible]ivided by the recreancy of a few disap[illegible]ted leaders, and the contest was practi[illegible]y ended in October, when Pennsylvania, [illegible]o and Indiana declared their verdict. [illegible]re has been little popular excitement in [illegible] State since that earnest and exciting [illegible]test. The coalition has failed to [illegible] the Democracy had lost [illegible] but the apathy [illegible] Republican ranks caused [illegible]rehension on our part, in spite of the [illegible]tige we had won in the election of [illegible] at Hartranft, but the vote yesterday [illegible]our State shows that the Republican[illegible] did not neglect their duty, and that [illegible] opposition was thoroughly demoralized [illegible]heir recent defeat. We have only to [illegible]atulate the country on the brilliant [illegible]pects before us of continued peace and [illegible]perity for four years to come. The [illegible]t lesson of the contest is a moral as well [illegible] political one. The opposition was mainly [illegible] personal warfare on General Grant, [illegible] on false representations and [illegible] and the people [illegible] set their seal of condemnation upon [illegible] mode of attack.

[illegible]e party is stronger to-day for the de[illegible]ion of its leaders, and Grant all the more [illegible]ular because so unjustly assailed by an [illegible]rupulous partizan press and politicians.

### WOODHULL-CLAFLIN.

**True Bill Found by the Grand Ju[illegible]--The Accused in Ludlow Street [illegible]ail--Further Developments--Mr. [illegible]eecher's Position--The Opinion of [illegible]e New York Herald.**

NEW YORK, November 4.

[illegible]he United States Grand Jury to-day re[illegible]ed an indictment against the women [illegible]odhull and Claflin, and thus precluded a [illegible]ring before the United States Commis[illegible]er, as appointed. Stephen Pearl An[illegible]ws has been arrested, charged with being [illegible]licated with the mesdames. Bench war[illegible]s were served upon the female defend[illegible], and bail fixed in the sum of eight [illegible]usand dollars each, in default of which [illegible] were remanded to the Ludlow Street [illegible] to await trial.

[illegible] special dispatch to the Cincinnati [illegible]ette says:

[illegible]r. Challis, at whose instance the women [illegible] arrested, is determined to punish [illegible]m. He has letters from Claflin asking [illegible]$200, and says seven months ago she [illegible]tedly demanded money, and sent him [illegible]fs of an article which she threatened to [illegible]lish unless he paid for its suppression. [illegible] refused, and she now publishes the arti[illegible]. It is understood that several pro[illegible]nt financiers, among them Henry [illegible]ws, Rufus Hatch and Jay Gould, will [illegible]ify to similar attempts at blackmailing [illegible]these women, and there will doubtless be [illegible] developments at the trial. They ob[illegible]ed considerable money from Vanderbilt [illegible]e time ago, but he finally refused to [illegible] more, and they have since tried to raise [illegible]om other parties. Challis has been pro[illegible]ed all the aid he desires, and it is the [illegible]eral opinion that they cannot escape. [illegible]r council has advised them to plead [illegible]ty on the charge of sending obscene [illegible]ter through the mails, as the punish[illegible]t for this offence will be much lighter [illegible]n for criminal libel and attempted black[illegible] in the case of Challis. The publication [illegible] the Beecher slander has caused [illegible]at indignation against them, and re[illegible]ed all sympathy, except of a few free [illegible]ers and their personal friends. The [illegible]y who printed their paper will probably [illegible] State's evidence, and it is said as has [illegible]al articles in type slandering pro[illegible]ent men, and will testify that Claflin [illegible] him that they were intended for extort[illegible] money, and would not be published if [illegible] accused parties paid handsomely for [illegible]ir suppression. Both women say that [illegible] are bankrupt, and complain that the [illegible] refuse to defend them without [illegible] fees, which they cannot pay. A [illegible] from them visited several pro[illegible] lawyers, but they all declined to do [illegible] in the matter. They will be de[illegible]y Counselor Howe, a well known [illegible]awyer. The article on Beecher was [illegible]everal days before its publication, [illegible]althy member of Plymouth Church, [illegible] was told that it would be worth $2,000 [illegible] to publish it. He declined to notice it. [illegible] laid the matter before Beecher, who ap[illegible]ed his action, and said the story was [illegible] ridiculous to receive any attention. [illegible]withstanding the seizure of the papers, [illegible]news stands appear well supplied, but [illegible]e from fifty cents to three dollars a [illegible].

[illegible] special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, [illegible]d November 3d, says:

[illegible]enry Ward Beecher read Luke 12, from [illegible]urst to the thirty-first verse, this morn[illegible]. His temple was filled, ever though [illegible] street car was run; but the many [illegible]o had walked miles through the storm to [illegible] some denial of Woodhull & Claflin's [illegible]ges were disappointed. His nearest [illegible]roach to the subject was his prayer, in [illegible]ch he thanked God that the Church [illegible] preserved from seemly divisions, [illegible]o the accusations of sinful men. The [illegible]able course is indicated in his reply to a [illegible]th men on the Fulton Ferry. "If," said [illegible]cher, "you are walking down the street, [illegible] a chambermaid empties a slop-pail on [illegible]r head, what can you do about it but [illegible]k yourself and move on?"

[illegible]he New York *Herald* in an editorial thus [illegible]ts of the scandal:

[illegible]In last week's number of the infamous [illegible]lications over which these two women [illegible]side, and in which certain male wretches [illegible]also said to play their dishonorable part, [illegible]an lean libel upon the Rev. Henry Ward [illegible]echer was published, accusing him, with [illegible] accom[illegible] of Billingsgate, of a [illegible] [illegible] It was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be an instrument through which the [illegible]munity will be rid of a satanic scourge [illegible] two women, at last accounts, were in [illegible] and we understand that other com[illegible] against them are pending should [illegible] be secured, to give them even a tempo[illegible] release. One of their alleged male [illegible]federates has also been arrested and [illegible]. We can afford to leave the matter [illegible] in the stern grasp of the law, and ask [illegible] them only a fair trial."

### Personal Gossip.

-Professor Tyndall has gone to Niagara.

-Gen. Fremont and wife have gone to [illegible]ope.

-Father Gazazzi has been delivering lec[illegible]es in Birmingham, England.

-From Charles R. Kent's new book, [illegible]harles Dickens as a Reader," it appears [illegible] in his American tour from December 2, [illegible], to April 20, 1868, Dickens gave sixty [illegible] readings to audiences averaging 1,000, [illegible] average net proceeds [illegible] to [illegible], giving him a fortune of $[illegible] [illegible] that may be regarded as a simple holiday [illegible]ursion of five months. His smallest [illegible]se was at Rochester, which yielded $2, [illegible] while his largest house gave him $6,000. [illegible]he first sale of tickets in Boston, on [illegible]ember 18th, Mr. Dolby sat at the pigeon [illegible] thirteen consecutive hours, taking in [illegible]. Mr. Dickens was listened to in [illegible]rica by 114,000 people.

## FLORIDA.

[illegible]allahassee, November 5.--Partial returns [illegible] the election to-day have been received, in[illegible]ating the election of Bloxham, liberal, [illegible] Governor.

[illegible] five counties partially [illegible] it is [illegible]tated that the Republican majority is [illegible].

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

[illegible]harleston--Returns from various por[illegible]s of South Carolina indicate that Grant [illegible] carried the State by a heavy majority. [illegible] white vote was remarkably light. [illegible]lve of the fourteen precincts in Charles[illegible] gives Grant 1,880 majority. Greeley in [illegible] city falls about 500 behind Seymour's [illegible].

# BY TELEGRAPH

## Associated Press Dispatches.

# Republican Column!

**NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2,000!**

**Oregon 2500**

**NEVADA 3,000!**

**NEW JERSEY 5,000!**

**NORTH CAROLINA 6,000.**

**Connecticut 6,500.**

**CALIFORNIA 7,000.**

**INDIANA 9,000**

**SOUTH CAROLINA 12,000.**

**KANSAS 15,000.**

**Minnesota 18,000**

**Maine 22000**

**VERMONT 25,000.**

**ILLINOIS 27,000.**

**WISCONSIN 30,000.**

**New York 33,000.**

**OHIO 85,000**

**Michigan 37,000.**

**IOWA 45,000.**

**MASSACHUSETTS 80,000.**

**PENNSYLVANIA 90,000.**

## PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH, November 5.--Reports from the western counties of the State show that the election has passed off quietly, and that a comparatively light vote has been polled. The republicans have made heavy gains over the October election. The number of districts heard from in Allegheny county indicate that the republican majority will approximate 18,000. Twelve wards in Pittsburgh give Grant 4,426, Greeley 1,810. Republican majority 26,160, a gain for the republicans of 1,559. The lower wards in Allegheny City give Grant 4,145; Greeley 1,555, republican gain of 1,193.

Philadelphia--Twenty wards in this city give Grant 36,000 majority, nine wards to be heard from.

Scattering returns from the interior of the State show gains for Grant over the Governor's vote.

The Fourth ward of the first precinct of Allegheny City gives Grant 308, Greeley 170.

Scranton--Complete returns from Scranton city gives Greeley in sixteen precincts 300 majority, a Republican gain of 850 over the vote for Governor of last month.

Philadelphia--Grant's majority in the city, except the Twenty-eighth Ward, is 43,-306. He carries every ward in the city.

Erie city gives Grant 697 majority. Corry gives Grant 79 majority.

Four townships in Indiana county give Grant 353 majority.

Five townships in Venango county give a republican majority of 568.

Oil City, two districts give Grant 227 majority.

Brady's Bend gives Grant 241 majority.

Ridgway township, Elk county, gives Grant 5 majority, a republican gain of 61.

Butler township, Butler county, gives Grant 11 majority.

Beaver county, five townships, 145 majority for Grant.

Crawford county, Spring borough gives Grant 55. Venango township gives Greeley 38. Cambridge township gives Greeley 27. Bloomfield township gives Grant 21. East Fallowfield gives Greeley 30 majority.

Franklin--Grant's majority in this city is 156.

Chester county gives Grant 5,200 majority, a gain of 2,022.

Union county gives Grant 750 majority.

Delaware and Newcastle, corrected, gives Grant 100 majority, being a Republican gain of 1,734 over the vote of 1868. Wilmington gives Grant a majority of 800.

Delaware county--Grant 2,000 majority. Bucks county gives Grant 1,000 majority. Franklin county 1,200. Lehigh county gives Grant a small majority. It gave Seymour 1,315 majority.

Cumberland county gives Grant 301, a gain of 77.

Lancaster county gives Grant 7,500 majority, a gain of 251.

Lycoming county gives Grant 500 majority, gain of 726.

*Berks county, Reading city, gives Grant* 1,067 majority, a gain of 1,192 over the October election. Greeley's majority in the county is 2,300, a republican gain 3,590.

Delaware county gives Grant a majority of 2,000, a gain of 1,010.

Philadelphia--The estimates of Grant's majority in Pennsylvania range from 90,000 to 100,000.

Montgomery county gives a majority of 6,350 for Grant, a republican gain of 2,720.

Clar[illegible] [illegible] Tarionboro gives Grant [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] gives Grant 16; Richland town[illegible] gives Greeley 10 majority.

[illegible] from six townships in Erie county give Grant [illegible] majority.

Fayette county, three townships give Grant 15 majority.

Warren county, four townships, give Grant 4[illegible] majority; three townships give Greeley 75 majority.

Forrest county, Tionesta gives Grant 68.

Somerset county, three townships give Grant [illegible] majority.

Washington county, two townships give Grant 175 majority, one township gives Greeley ten.

Westmoreland county, four townships give Grant 360 majority; one township gives Greeley [illegible] majority.

## NEW YORK.

Buffalo, N. Y., November 5.--Appearances indicate that the Republicans have carried this city by twelve hundred.

Syracuse.--The prospects are that the Democrats have gained here. Hiccock for Congress is ahead.

Several ladies voted in the Seventeenth ward to-day.

Lockport.--Returns from various towns in New York and the entire four wards in Lockport indicate 1,000 majority for Grant and Dix.

Returns from forty-four towns and districts in different parts of the State, outside of the city of New York, gives a net gain for Grant, compared with the Presidential vote of 1868, of 1,578.

New York City--Sixty-four election districts in the city give Dix, for Governor, [illegible] Kernan, 1,675.

The Fourteenth ward of Brooklyn gives Greeley 1,347 majority; Democratic loss of [illegible].

New York City--In the Eeighth assembly district, Greeley 1,637; Grant, 3,030.

The Tenth district gives Greeley 3,230; Grant, 2,417.

New York city--Returns from twenty-one election districts give Lawrence, for mayor, 1,081; O'Brien 477; Havemeyer 1,105.

Syracuse--This city gives Grant 900 majority. The democrats concede the election of the Republican Congressmen and all the Republican members of Assembly, and the county ticket.

Poughkeepsie gives Grant 291 majority. A democratic gain of 20.

New York city--The First Assembly district gives 3,[illegible]; Grant 5,1[illegible]. The Ninth Assembly district gives Greeley 3,106; Grant 3,[illegible].

Rochester--Grant has 1,500 majority, a republican gain of 1,233.

New York--Two hundred and forty towns and three districts give Grant a net gain of 3,[illegible]. His majority in the State will be about 10,000.

Dix is elected Governor with the rest of the republican State ticket, by from 25,000 to 30,000 majority. Tremain is chosen Congressman at large by a similar majority. Outside of this city and Brooklyn the democrats have hardly secured more than two Congressional districts.

New York City--The Eleventh district gives Greeley 2,513; Grant 3,957. Second district gives Greeley 3,835; Grant 1,007. Fourteenth district gives Greeley 2,952; Grant 1,197. The districts already reported, embracing 235 elective districts out of 518, give Greeley 19,880 majority. For Mayor, in 82 elective districts, give Havemeyer 7,209; Lawrence 6,945; O'Brien 4,305.

In Quarantine, Long Island, the republicans carry Richmond county and the whole ticket probably, including Scudder for Congress, by 300 majority.

Oswego--S. G. Fort, republican, is elected to the Assembly in the First district by 133 majority, over D. C. Littlejohn, liberal.

Utica--Ellis H. Roberts has about 2,500 majority for congress. Four republican assemblymen are elected in Oneida county. Grant's majority in the county is about 3,000.

The Sixth district gives Greeley 3,131; Grant 153. The Thirteenth district gives Greeley 2,797, Grant 3,200. 101 towns and districts outside of the city give a net gain for Grant of 1,160.

The Fourth Assembly district gives Greeley 5,069, Grant 1,176.

The Sixteenth district gives Greeley 4,698, Grant 2,193.

The Nineteenth district gives Greeley 2,-215, Grant 1,366.

The Third district gives Greeley 3,212, Grant 1,115.

The Fifth district gives Greeley 3,559, Grant 2,988. Thus for Greeley a majority in 360 election districts of the city is 18,298.

Brooklyn City--Ten of the twenty-two wards give Greeley 14,384, Grant 10,797, democratic loss 2,210. Returns from nine additional wards give Grant 2,569 and Greeley 715, Grant's majority 1,824, republican gain 1,195.

Buffalo--The city gives 3,000 majority for Grant, a gain of 1,985.

Onondaga county gives 3,000 majority for Grant. Alvord is beaten for assembly by 600. All three republican assemblymen chosen.

Kings county gives about 5,000 Greeley majority. In 253 towns and districts outside of New York and Brooklyn, Grant's net gain is 6,160.

Kingston--Demitt, liberal, is elected in the Fourteenth Congressional district.

Binghamton--Thomas Callatt, republican, is elected to Congress in the Twenty-seventh district, over Goodrich, liberal.

New York--The World's estimate at midnight is that all the old Northern States, with South Carolina and Mississippi, in all 253 electoral votes, have declared for Grant, leaving 113 electoral votes, all from the Southern States, for Greeley. Grant will have at least 50,000 majority in the State of New York. Greeley is running behind Kernan and the State ticket at least 15,000 votes. The liberals gain the rural districts of the republican counties and are more than compensated by the Grant gains in the cities of the State. Havemeyer, at the time of writing, seems to be elected Mayor, O'Brien though a favorite in the pools being a bad third. The local officers elected, excepting Mayor, are generally Tammany democrats. The republicans have the legislature of this State by a working majority.

Elmira--Grant's majority in Chemung county is about 400. H. Boardman Smith, republican, is re-elected by an increased majority.

Albany--In this city Greeley has 7,744, Grant, 7,731; Kernan, 7,878; Dix, 7,433. Perry, democrat, is elected to Congress. Enough is known to show that the republicans carry the county.

Schenectady city gives Grant a majority of 130, a gain of 187.

A semi-official dispatch from Washington says that Alabama gave 10,000 majority for Grant.

Tioga county gives 700 majority for Grant.

Eleven democrats and liberals and ten republicans are elected to the Assembly from this city.

Greeley's majority in Brooklyn is 5,796.

Rochester--Rochester gives Grant 2,000 majority and Monroe county 3,500. Freeman Clarke, republican, is elected to congress from the Twenty-ninth district.

Schumaker, democrat, is elected to congress in the Second Brooklyn district; Woodford, republican, in the Third district, and Crooks, republican, in the Fourth district. Andrew Cunningham, democrat, was chosen sheriff of Brooklyn, and Reynolds, liberal, city judge.

## OHIO.

Cincinnati.--One precinct in each of the Second and Fourth wards in this city give 48 Republican majority, a gain over the Secretary of State's vote, when the democrats and liberal candidates carried the county by 5,553 majority.

The Gazette special from Maysville, Kentucky, two precincts show 230 republican gain over the Harlan and Leslie vote.

Cincinnati--Grant's majority in Newport, Kentucky, is reported at 470. All reports in this city show republican gains. Partial returns from six wards show 180 republican gain.

Fourteen wards and precincts of this city give 639 republican gain. There are republican gains in every ward and precinct heard from but one. There is an increased vote in the city.

Returns from twenty wards and precincts in the city show 562 republican gain. Similar changes in the remainder of the county would reduce the democratic majority about 1,200.

Franklin county--Three townships and seven wards of Columbus show a republican gain of 261.

Gallia county--Gallapolis City shows a republican gain of 35.

Geauga county--One township shows a republican gain of 13.

Guernsey county--One township shows a democratic gain of 20.

Green county--Two townships and Xenia city show a republican gain of 90.

Hardin county--Two townships show a republican gain of 35.

Harrison county--Two townships show a republican gain of 202.

Henry county--Two townships show a republican gain of 53.

Cuyahoga County, three townships, show a republican gain of 213.

Columbiana County, six townships, show a republican gain of 226.

Cashocton County, two townships, show a republican gain of 55.

Chotan County, three townships, show a republican gain of 5.

Crawford County, five townships, show a democratic gain of 52.

Darke County, four townships, show a republican gain of 95.

Defiance County, one township, shows a republican gain of 58.

Delaware County, eight townships, show a republican gain 153.

Erie County, two townships and Sandusky City, show a republican gain of 208.

Fairfield County, five townships and Lancaster City, show a republican gain of 9.

Columbus--Ohio returns all comparisons made with the vote of October, 1872.

Ashtabula county--Five townships show a republican gain of 194.

Allen county--Four townships show a republican gain of 20.

Athens county--Two townships show a republican gain of 60.

Ashland county--Two townships show a democratic gain of 1.

Auglaize county--Two townships show a republican gain of 72.

Belmont county--Five townships show a republican gain of 61.

Benton county--Four townships and three wards show a republican gain of 97.

Brown county--One township shows a republican gain of 11.

Clark county--Two townships and city of Springfield show a republican gain of 150.

Champaign county--Seven townships, a republican gain of 18.

Huron county--Two townships show a republican gain of 39.

Hocking county--One township shows a republican gain of 20.

Highland county--Two townships show a republican gain of 42.

Jefferson county--Two townships and the city of Steubenville show a republican gain of 169.

Jackson county--One township shows a republican gain of 72.

Ross county and township show a republican gain of 3.

Loraine county--Five townships show a republican gain of 15.

Portage county--Five townships show a republican gain of [illegible].

Putnam county--Two townships show a republican gain of 81.

Perry county--Three townships show a republican gain of 77.

Pike county--One township shows a republican gain of 32.

Pickaway county--One township shows a republican gain of 21.

Ross county--Chillicothe city and two townships show a republican gain of 66.

Richland county--Five townships and Mansfield city show a republican gain of 113.

Sandusky county--One township shows a republican gain of 59.

Seneca county--City of Tiffin and two townships show a republican gain of 38.

Scioto county--Portsmouth city shows a republican gain of 104.

Shelby county--Three townships show a democratic gain of 8.

Starke county--Canton city and five townships show a republican gain of 420.

Summit county, Akron city and 4 townships, show a republican gain of 372.

Trumbull county, Warren city and 4 townships, republican gain of 280.

Tuscarawas county, three townships, republican gain of 31.

Union county, two townships democratic gain of 32.

Washington county, three townships and Marietta city, republican gain of 81.

Wayne county, Wooster city and five townships, republican gain of 216.

Wood county, one township, democratic gain of 18.

Williams county, one township, republican gain of 16.

Warren county, two thwnshiss, democratic gain 16.

Wyandott county, not heard from.

Total, 278 townships and precincts, which show the amount of the republican gain of 5,505, indicating a gain of 25,000 to 30,000 in the State.

Lawrence county--Two precincts and the city of Ironton, republican gain of 131.

Lake county--Five townships, republican gain of 99.

Logan county--Two townships, republican gain of 15.

Licking county--Three townships, and city of Nowark, republican gain of 152.

Marion county--One township, democratic gain of 4.

Mahoning county--Youngstown city and township republican gain of 346.

Miami county--Three townships, Democratic gain of 22.

Mdeina county--Three townships, democratic gain of 22.

Madison county--Four townships, republican gain of 30.

Morrow county--One township, democratic gain of 11.

Muskingum county--Three townships and the city of Zanesville, republican gain of 201.

Ottawa county--Four townships republican gain of 96.

Preble county--Three townships, redublican gain of 20.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 5.--Returns from the Fifth Congressional District up to four o'clock gives Gooch 2,800 majority over Banks. The entire republican delegation to congress is elected in Massachusetts.

The vote in Boston, except in the First ward, gives Grant about 5,000 majority. The First Ward will increase the majority for Grant. One hundred and forty-one towns in Massachusetts give Grant a majority of 19,000.

Boston in full gives Grant a majority of 5,434, against 4,031 in 1868. Gooch's majority over Bank's, in the Fifth Congressional district, is over 4,000. Hooper's majority in the Fourth district is 2,366. Whiting in the Third has a large majority, as have all the other republican congressional candidates. One hundred and sixty-nine towns give Grant 68,736 and Greeley 32,138.

Grant's majority in Massachusetts will be about 65,000.

The full republican State ticket is elected and an increased republican majority to the Legislature.

## ILLINOIS.

Chicago, November 5.--The election in this city is universally quiet. It is thought that the aggregate vote will not be full, on account of the numerous candidates for aldermen in the various wards. Any speculations as to the general result would be the merest guess work, as by a law of this State no votes can be counted until the polls are closed, and the hour of closing is fixed at 7 p. m.

Grant probably carries the State by from 30,000 to 40,000.

Hopkinsville--The official vote of the city gives Grant a majority of 205. Partial returns from nine other precincts gives Grant 306; Greeley 563, and indicating a majority in the county for Grant of about 800. The total vote in the county for Grant will be over 2,300, a gain of 109. The total vote in the county for Greeley is about 1,600, a falling off of about 600 from the August election. Brown for congress will receive about the same vote as Greeley. There was no enthusiasm and the Democrats failed to do their duty.

Chicago--Returns from three precints in the Fifth ward of the city of Chicago and three townships in Cook county give a net majority for Grant of 361.

Kendall county--Three townships give Grant 324 majority, a republican gain of 200 per cent. over the vote of 1868.

McLean county--Three townships give Grant 185 majority, net republican gain 8.

Logan county--Three townships give Grant 245 majority; republican loss 77 on vote of 1868.

Sixteen precints in the city of Chicago give Grant 3,550; Greeley 2,676; republican majority 874.

Chicago--Returns from twenty-six precincts of the city of Chicago give Grant 4,866 majority.

Evanston, Cook county, gives 421 majority.

Ashley--Ormington precinct, in Washington county, by the official vote, gives Grant a majority of 52 and Oglesby a majority of 56, a republican loss of 44.

Belleville--Belleville City, official, gives Grant 296, Greeley 139; Grant's majority is 157. For Governor--Koerner 129 and Oglesby 158.

Jacksonville gives Grant a majority. Jackson county gives Grant 200 majority; a republican gain of 300 on the vote of 1868. Mount Vernon gives Greeley 47 majority; O'Conor 13 votes. Marshall has a majority for Congress.

Chicago--Partial returns from thirty-two counties, outside of Chicago and Cook county, foot up a net majority of 6,742 for Grant.

Chicago.--Grandy county, three townships give Grant a majority of 214. Sangamon county, four townships, outside of the city of Springfield, give Grant a majority of eighty, a republican loss of fifty-eight. Henry county, two townships give Grant 349, a gain of 50. Carrol county, two townships give Grant a majority of 152, a republican loss of 20. The city of Waukegan gives Grant a majority of 346, a gain of 21.

Dallas county, Springvalley township gives Grant 165 majority, and Kassan, republican for congress, 165 majority. Webster county, Watkausa township gives Grant 54 majority, and Ducombe, democrat for congress, 192 majority. Auverd, Illinois, gives Grant 1,125 majority.

## TENNESSEE.

Memphis, November 5.--The election passed off comparitively quiet. The weather is clear; and this afternoon a heavy vote is being polled. It is probable that the entire citizens ticket of the Legislation, put forward in opposition to the regular Democratic ticket, is elected. Maynard, Republican for congress-at-large, will carry the county, while the contest between Hayne, Democrat, and Loomis, Republican, for congress will be close. There is much scratching of tickets.

Owing to the large amount of scratching, the official vote of the city will be delayed very late, but the indications are that Grant has carried the county. The vote in the city will be about 9,309, an increase of about 2,000 over August elections. The democrats concede the election of the Citizens' Legislative ticket. Many democrats voted for Grant, while many believing that Greeley's election was hopeless did not vote. Some few arrests were made for illegal voting.

The following reports have been received from Saulisbury: Greeley, 129; Grant, 76. For Governor, Brown, democratic, 129; Freeman, republican, 74. Congressmen at large, Johnson, Independent, 104; Cheatham, democrat, 53; Maynard, republican, 74. For Congressman, Haynes, democrat, 94; Lewis, republican, 65.

Memphis--Lagrange county gives Grant 309; Greeley 90. For governor, Brown 101; Freeman 309. Congressman-at-large, Maynard 307; Cheatham 77; Johnson 25. For congress, Lewis 385; Haynes 96.

Rinton--The Eighth civil district in Obion county gives Cheatham 129; Johnson 5; Maynard 5.

Jackson.--It is impossible to give definite results. Indications are that Cheatham and Campbell for Congress, and Brown for Governor, are ahead.

Crobandale.--Greeley 98, Grant 46. For Governor, Brown 100, Freeman 46. For Congressman at large, Cheatham 86, Johnson 13, Maynard 46.

McKenzie, Tenn.--Greeley majority 291, Cheatham 189, Johnson 7, Maynard 12.

## INDIANA.

South Bend, November 5.--Clay township, St. Joseph county, gives Greeley a majority of 37; republican gain of 32 since October. German township same as October.

Braceville township, Grundy county, Illinois, gives a republican majority of 89.

Yorkville township, Kendall county, Illinois, gives Grant 96 majority.

Oglesby county gives Grant 96 majority. Hallenback and Ray are elected to the legislature by a full vote. Corwin has 96 majority for Congress on a light vote.

Samauk township, first precinct in DeKalb county, Illinois, gives Grant 415; Greeley 46; O'Conor 3. Majority 387.

In Williams township, Sangamon county, Illinois, Grant's majority is 15, a liberal gain of 71 from the vote of 1868.

Indianapolis--Election returns are coming in slowly. Thirty-two townships and wards heard from, show a net Republican gain over the vote for Hendricks for governor, in October, of 6[illegible]3. The comparisons on the Presidential vote will all be made on the vote for Governor in October, which gave Hendricks, Democrat, 1,148 majority. In the returns thus far received, twenty-nine townships and wards give a republican gain of 641, and in three townships and wards, a democratic gain of 33.

New Albany gives Greeley 316 majority, a republican gain of 134.

Evansville--Grant's majority in this city is 464, a gain of 137 over the vote for Brown for Governor.

## GEORGIA.

Augusta November 5.--Greeley's majority in this city will be about 300 and in the county 500 majority. For Greeley in the Eighth District will probably reach 4,000. Gen. A. R. Wright, democrat, is re-elected to Congress by a large majority.

Greeley has probably carried the State by 20,000. All the democratic congressmen are also elected. The returns thus far are meager. The official count from the State at large cannot be had to-night. The indications are that the Greeley majority will be about 30,000.

## ALABAMA.

Montgomery, November 5.--Returns so far are meagre, but indicate that the State is for Greeley and the Liberal State ticket.

## KENTUCKY.

Lexington, Kentucky, November 5.--In Lexington Grant's majority is 1,053. Beck, democrat for congress, 767 majority. Midway, Grant forty-two majority. Beck, 119 majority. It is reported that majorities indicate the election of Beck for congress, by about 10,000 majority. The vote is small and the election is passing off very quiet. The republicans have gained on their majority of August.

Allenville--Greeley 55, Grant 102; for congress, Milliken, democrat, 34; Golladay, independent, 161.

Auburn--Greeley 202, Grant 132; Milliken 210, Golladay 96.

Guthrie--Greeley's majority is 39, Milliken's is 34.

Louisville--The election passed off quietly, and the returns come in scattering, but indicate a very light vote. The city gives Greeley about 1,500 majority, and Standiford, democrat, for congress about 4,000. The following returns have been received from the western and southern portions of the State: Hickman town gives Greeley 186 majority, and the county gives about 600 majority for Greeley. Lebanon gives Grant 5 majority, and the county of Marion gives about 200 for Greeley. Stanford gives Greeley 34 majority, and gives Durham, democrat, for congress, 66 majority. Banner county gives Greeley about 100 majority, and Millikin, democrat, to congress will probably be 300. Franklin county is estimated at 300 for Greeley, and 1,300 for Milliken, democrat, for congress. Stephensport gives 24 majority, and Read, democrat, for Congress, 38. Owensboro gives Greeley 135 majority; Brown, democrat, for Congress, 348, and the county gives 178 for Greeley. Mumfordsville gives Grant 51 majority. Elizabethtown gives Greeley 57. Shelbyville gives Grant 121, and Shelby county about 200 for Greeley. Eminence gives Greeley 15 majority, and Beck, democrat, for Congress, 53, over Trabue, independent. Danville and Shelby City give Grant 151, and Bradley, republican, for Congress, 82, a democratic gain of 100. New Haven gives Greeley 68 majority. Crab county gives Greeley 58, and Durham, democrat, for Congress, 103, being a democratic gain. Lincoln county gives Durham democrat, about 600. Lagrange gives Greeley 36 majority, and Standiford, for Congress, 15. Henry county gives Greeley about 200 majority, and Beck over Trabue, independent same majority. Henderson gives Grant 90, and the county is close. Warren county gives Greeley a small majority, and Milliken, democrat, over Golladay, straight democrat, over 1,200. Woodburn gives Greeley 113, and Millikin 163. Alkasville gives Greeley 50 and Milliken 191. Milliken is probably elected by over 2,500 majority. Frankfort gives Grant 82, Trabue independent, --, and Beck, democrat, 219. Shelbyville gives Trabue 94, and the county about 300. Russellville gives Grant 61, and Russell county gives Grant about 200, and about the same for Golladay, straight democrat. Bowling Green gives Grant 196 majority.

Moscow gives Greeley 114, Grant 6, and O'Conor 1.

## MISSISSIPPI.

Como--The republican majority here is 365, and in the county probably 700.

Senatobia--Grant's majority 15. For congress, Hawes, republican, 51 majority.

Okalona--Total vote 932. Grant 635, Greeley 297. For congress, Barry, republican, 635; Balling, democrat, 297; republican majority 338.

Aberdeen--Three precincts, including this city, give a republican majority of 700, a small democratic gain.

Saltillo--This town gives Greeley 64 majority.

Brookhaven--Grant's majority 123. Lynch republican, over Casserly 83. The election has passed off quietly.

Crant 311; Greeley 57. For congress, Barry 39, Balling 30; Henderson 14.

Canton--Grant's majority 476, and Calhoun Station 74, Brockville 116, and ahead at all points heard from.

Yazoo City--Grant's majority in the city 625, in county probably 1,000.

Jardis--The election passed off quietly at this place. Como and Mount Pleasant give a republican majority of 656, democratic gain of 225 from last year.

Vaiden--Grant's majority is 100. Home for congress, has 414 majority.

Summit--Greeley's majority is 45.

## MISSOURI.

St. Louis, November 5.--Twelve precincts in this county give Grant 3,652; Greeley, 6,556; O'Conor, 141. The State ticket is not being counted yet.

Cameron.--Clinton township gives Grant 67, Greeley 16, O'Conor 6. Parker, republican for congress, 150 majority.

Jefferson City.--This county is very close, and will require official vote to determine the result. Grant has probably carried it by a small majority.

St. Louis, November 5--Sixteen city precincts in city and four small county precincts give Grant 7,503, Greeley 9,718, O'Conor 187. There are fifty-four precincts in the county. Returns from the State are so meagre that not even a conjecture can yet be made of the result.

Martinsburg--The Presidential election in Lautre township, Audrain county, gives Greeley, 137; Grant, 28; O'Conor, 3.

Kansas City--The democratic county ticket is certainly elected by at least 1,000 majority. It is thought Grant will carry the city, but not the county. The vote will not be counted before morning.

Independence--The first and second precincts in this city give Greeley 313 majority, and the State ticket about the same.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Wilmington, N. C., November 5.--The Third, Fourth and Fifth wards stand the same as in the last election.

Raleigh gives Grant 620 majority, a gain of eighty-two on the Caldwell vote. Salisbury gives Grant seventy-seven majority, again the Caldwell vote.

Halifax County shows a Conservative gain of fifty-three. All estimates of gains are based on the vote of August last.

Wilmington--One hundred registered whites failed to vote at Goldsborough. Unofficial returns from all the wards in Wilmington give Grant 906 majority. A Conservative gain of 46.

Scattering returns from different portions of the State indicate that North Carolina has gone for Grant. The Conservatives concede the State to the Republicans by 5,000 majority.

Raleigh--Partial returns from about twenty-five counties indicate that the State has gone for Grant between 5,000 to 8,000 majority, with a largely decreased vote.

## MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Md.--This city gives Greeley 5,096 majority. O'Brien, democrat, has 1,330 majority for Congress in the Third district; Swann, democrat, is elected to Congress in the Fourth district by 1,272 majority. Maryland has probably given 7,000 majority for Greeley.

The Sixth Congressional District, Washington county, gives Grant over 4,000 majority, and Lowdes, republican, for Congress, about 250 majority.

Frederick county, with four districts to hear from, gives Grant over 800 majority and Lowdes 600.

Allegheny county, as far as heard from, gives Grant 500 majority, which will be increased to 900. Lowdes' majority is about the same.

Montgomery County, the remaining county in one district, is estimated to give 500 majority for Ritchie, democrat, for Congress. Lowde's majority will not be less than 1,200. Dispatches from all parts of the State heard from indicate heavy republican gains and the Fifth and Second Congressional districts are close.

## IOWA.

Dubuque, Iowa, November 5.--Grant has undoubtedly carried the city, and Dubuque county gives only 1,200 democratic majority, with very large republican gains. The republican candidate for congress is elected by 2,000 majority. A Des Moines, Iowa, dispatch says the indications are that the State has gone for Grant by thirty thousand, and elected the full republican congressional delegation.

Cedar Falls.--Grant, 305 majority. The majority in Mills county, Iowa, in two townships, give Grant seventy-seven net majority, a republican loss of over one hundred on the vote of 1868.

Benton Post.--Three townships of Van Buren county give Grant 150 majority, a republican gain of 30. Republican State and congressional ticket about the same.

Davenport, Iowa.--Returns from six wards show small democratic majorities. The result will not be definately known until very late.

## VIRGINIA.

Alexandria, November 5.--In Alexandria city there is a tie vote between Greeley and Grant. Harris, conservative in the Seventh district, is elected to Congress. Henton, conservative in the Eighth district, is also elected to Congress.

The contest in the Third district between Wise, democrat, and Smith, republican, is very close, and the official count will probably be required to decide it.

Stillwell and Platt, republicans, are undoubtedly elected in the Fourth and Second districts. The remaining five districts have elected conservatives. Returns so far are very incomplete, but all parties concur in giving the State to Greeley by 5,000. A dispatch from Stanton says: In the lower valley there are immense majorities for Greeley, and for Harris for Congress.

## ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, November 5.--As there is so much scratching, it is impossible to give the official vote of the city to-night.

## WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, November 5.--Columbia county, Grant, 192 majority. Congressman 194, democratic gain of 32.

Dane county--Three towns give a majority of 469, democratic gain of 14.

Doge county--Six towns give Greeley 284 majority, democratic gain of 131.

Fond du Lac county--Four towns give Grant 478 majority, democratic gain of 106.

In Grant county, one town gives Greeley 5 majority, a republican gain over 1868 of 15.

Jefferson county--One town gives Grant 251 majority, a democratic gain of 14.

Juno county--Two towns give Grant 187 majority, a republican gain of 44.

Oak Creek, Milwaukee county, gives 172 majority for Greeley. Milwaukee city gives about 3,000 majority for Greeley.

## NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, November 5.--Scattering returns from different parts of the State show republican gains.

Newark.--Returns from the State are incomplete, but indicate from five to six thousand majority for Grant, and a republican majority in both branches of the Legislature for congress. Republicans elected five of the seven members. Hazleton in the First, Dobbins in the Second, Clark in the Third, Philpus in the Fifth, and Marcus L. Ward in the Sixth. The democrats elected Hamilton in the Fourth, and probably, Taylor in the Seventh.

Forty-two towns give Grant 2,846 majority.

The democrats concede the State to Grant by 5,000 majority. The Legislature is represented by a small majority.

## CONNECTICUT.

New Haven, November 5.--New Haven gives Greeley 4,706; Grant 4,451; O'Conor 43; a republican gain of 1,626 over 1868.

Hartford gives Greeley 3,989; Grant 3,531. General Hawley is elected to Congress by over 500 majority.

Returns from 60 towns, including Hartford, New Haven, New Britain, Meriden and Waterbury give Grant 1,349 majority.

New Britain gives Grant 1,146; Greeley 782.

Norwalk--Fairfield County, complete, gives Grant 9,346; Greeley 8,429, O'Conor 52.

Middletown--Middlesex County gives Grant 80 majority.

Hartford--General Hawley's majority in this district is 611, with one small town to hear from. Cour goes for Grant by about 3,000 majority.

## VERMONT.

Montpelier.--Sixty-six towns give Grant 18165; Greeley 4,928. The vote for O'Conor is very light. The three republican nominees are elected to Congress by the usual majority, except the Second district, where Steele is up, who has taken a few hundred votes from Poland, the regular nominee. Poland is, however, elected by a handsome majority. The same towns in 1868 gave Grant 18,365; Seymour 5,139.

Montpelier--Eighty-nine towns give Grant, 23,368; Greeley 6,466.

Grant's majority in the State will probably be about 31,000.

## MICHIGAN.

Detroit, November 5.--The indications are that Michigan will give a Republican majority of at least 30,000.

The greatest interest is felt in the result for Congressman in the First district, which includes Detroit. A full report cannot be known until a late hour.

Partial returns from the First, Second, Third and Fifth wards of this city indicate nearly a thousand majority for Grant.

Detroit--Seventy-five smaller towns and villages in this States give Grant 8,000 majority.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord--Eighty towns give Grant 17,066; Greeley 14,280; scattering 167. The same towns gave in 1868, Grant 17,301; Seymour 13,702.

Concord--Ninety-nine towns give Grant 19,131; Greeley 16,214. The State gives Grant over 4,000 majority.

One hundred and thirty-four towns give Grant 25,975 and Greeley 21,333.

Concord, N. H.--One hundred and sixty-one towns gives Grant 30,234; Greeley. 24,-549.

## RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, November 5.--Rhode Island gives Grant an increased Republican majority, and elects both Republican Congressmen. Complete returns from this city give Grant 4,224, Greeley 1,511.

Rhode Island returns, complete except Black Island, gives Grant 3,578, Greeley 5,305. In the First Congressional district Eames, republican, has 8,984; Davis, democrat, 3,134.

In the Second Congressional district, Pendleton, republican, has 214, and Browne, democrat, 2,465.

## LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, November 5.--Unofficial returns from fourteen parishes give Greeley a net majority of 1,952. In 1870 they gave a net republican majority of 2,848.

In 126 townships, precincts and wards heard from show the net republican gain 3,488. Montgomery County semi-official gave Grant's majority 50, a republican gain of 168. The republican central committee claim a majority in the State of ten to fifteen thousand; the democratic central committee concede the State by five thousand.

## NEBRASKA.

Plattsmouth, November 5.--This city gives Grant 24 majority.

Omaha--Returns received from all prominent points in Nebraska, give majorities for Grant in every case, and a republican gain over the October election. Grant's majority in the State will probably be 10,000.

Table Rock--This precinct gives Grant 134; Greeley 55.

Ireumoly--Grant 172; Greeley 78.

Humboldt--Grant 85; Greeley 61.

## CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco--The election is passing off quietly. Half a dozen arrests for violation of the new law requiring uniformity in the ticket to prevent accurate estimate. Both parties in the city are confident of victory, many voting against the Colorado subsidy. The State Central committee say all the ballots of the subsidy vote will be thrown out of the count.

## MAINE.

Portland, November 5.--Portland gives Grant a net gain of 964 over the Republican vote of September, and Lewiston gives 282.

Bangor--This city gives a majority of 962 against 352 for Perham in September.

Augusta--Midnight -- Ninety-two towns give Grant 27,820; Greeley, 12,688.

Grant's majority in 1868 was about 27,000 and will be nearly same now.

## DELAWARE.

Wilmington, November 5.--The republicans claim the State by 1,500 to 2,000.

Newcastle county gives Grant 900 majority.

Grant and Wilson have carried the State by a small majority. There are large republican gains everywhere throughout the State.

## KANSAS.

Atchison, November 5.--The Republican majority in the city for Grant is 395. In the county it will be about 500 or 600. The Republican State ticket will be about the same majority. The Republicans elect their entire county ticket, including two State Senators.

## PETROLEUM MARKETS.

OFFICE MORNING HERALD,
TITUSVILLE, November 5.--10 P.M.

The petroleum market to-day was quiet, owing to the election and the uncertainty of all the districts pooling together. The buyers appeared willing to concede prices if the entire producing interest would co-operate and agree not to sell below certain figures. There were three sales of pool oil on the upper road at $4 45, the pooling figure; the amounts not ascertained. One at Tarr Farm, at $4 60, of 270 bbls., but the transactions both on upper and lower roads were limited, and we have no reliable quotations.

[PETROLEUM MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.]

### New York.

NEW YORK, November 5.

The market is in an uncertain tone for short delivery; refined at 26¾c; no buyers; crude in bulk at 13¾@14c for prompt delivery; cases slow at 31½c; naptha held at 18c. Philadelphia delivery depressed; refined offering, short delivery, at 26½c.

NEW YORK, November 5--2.30 P. M.

Crude dull at 14c; refined dull at 26¾c.

### Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, November 5.

Crude at 11½; refined 18½@18¾d. Spirits 17d.

LIVERPOOL, November 1--1:00 P. M.

Market unchanged.

### Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 5.

Flour--Dull and prices are nominal. Wheat --Dull and prices have declined; extra white Michigan at $1 73; amber Michigan at $1 44; No 1 red winter at $1 52; No 2 do at $1 42@1 44. Corn--Dull and prices a shade lower; high mixed at 40½c; new at 38@38½c; low mixed at 39½c; white at 41c. Oats--Dull but unchanged; No 2 at 27½c. Freights--Firmer; to Buffalo 7c; to Oswego 13@14c.


*Hardware.*

# DAME, SMITH & COMPANY,

## DEALERS IN HARDWARE,

DIAMOND AND PINE ST., OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

We have received our supply of Stoves, Tin and Hollow Ware, and are prepared to show the Largest Stock and Greatest Variety of Cook and Heating Stoves ever offered in this Region.

**THE REVOLVING LIGHT BASE BURNER--We [illegible] Sizes [illegible] Parlor [illegible] and [illegible] Heaters. [illegible] ornaments [illegible] appearance, and one of the [illegible] and perfect Parlor Stoves in the Market.**

**THE "AMERICAN BASE BURNER."--We Have ten sizes of the Parlor** Stove, four sizes with New Patent Parlor Oven, and five sizes Double Heaters. This Celebrated Stove combines all the latest improvements in Base Burning Heaters. It is regulated by a new self-feeder, and is readily adjusted to all changes of weather. It is easily managed, extra heavy castings, and we guarantee will give a greater and more uniform heat--with no escape of Gas--and at a less cost for fuel, than any Base Burning Heater, Parlor or Office Stove in the World.

**THE CLIMAX BASE BURNER and HEATER, is a New Stove, Beautiful** Design and Finish, all cast iron, costs less than any of the above, but having all the improvements and good qualities of the best base burners, except being much lighter.

**THE PEARL is a Sheet Iron Coal** Stove, six sizes, tasty in design--intended for small parlors and bed-rooms. Can be sold at a very low price. It has patent gas ring for consuming the gas.

**THE SIGNAL is a Cast and Sheet** Iron Parlor Wood Stove, five sizes, very neat in finish and a splendid burner.

**THE AMERICAN COTTAGE is a** Cast Base and Top, and Sheet Body, Parlor Wood Stove, four sizes, ornamental in finish, and a very substantial stove.

**THE GEM is a Small Cast Iron Parlor** Stove, four sizes, intended for small sitting rooms and bed-rooms. Can also be used for cooking, and sold at a low figure

**THE PARLOR COOK is a Cast Iron** Stove, five sizes, intended for Parlor heating and cooking and is very ornamental in finish.

**THE UNITY is a Cast Iron Box Stove** for Wood, six sizes, the lowest-priced Farmers' Stove in the market.

**GLOBE HEATERS, Hard and Soft** Coal, six sizes, for offices, stores and depots.

**VOLCANOS, for Soft Coal, Five Sizes,** from the smallest to a Mammoth, for depots, factories, and large buildings.

We have also the "PILOT," "EQUATOR," TAILORS' HEATERS, Etc., and every kind of FIRST CLASS STOVE known to the Trade, ranging from the smallest for a 7x9 bed-room to the largest, and in price from $[illegible] to $75.

# DAME, SMITH & COMPANY,

JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN

# Hardware and House Furnishing Goods,

DIAMOND AND PINE ST., OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

## The New American Hot-Blast Cook.

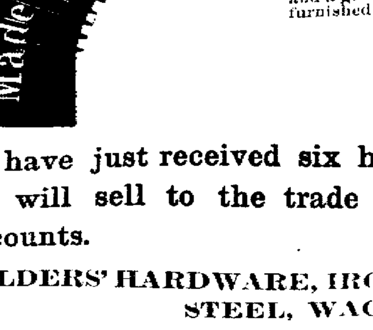
This Famous Stove is beyond question the most perfect baker and cooker known to the trade. The design and finish very ornamental, castings heavy, bakes and cooks under all circumstances, no trouble to run, can always be depended upon, and is the joy and pleasure of every housewife who has used one. Among the improvements for 1872, we note the Augmenting Hot Air Chest, into which air for supporting combustion is taken from above, making it a reservoir and self-acting blower. This hot blast arrangement produces the most astonishing results in economy of fuel, perfect combustion, and ability to hold the fire from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. It has also the Sifting Ash Grate, Cast Iron Enamel, or Galvanized, and Iron-clad Low Copper Reservoir.

**THE WHEAT SHEAF--This is our old Standard Stove.** Costs much less than the American, is a perfect cooker and baker, well made and finished.

We have also the following well known Cook Stoves, with and without Reservoirs.

STEWART IMPROVED, IRON GATE, ADVANCE, DEFIANCE, FOREST OAK, STANDARD, HELPER, CAPTAIN CUTTLE, RELIABLE, DICTATOR, GARDEN CITY, HOME PRIDE, HARMONY, NATIONAL, CLIPPER, FIRE QUEEN, and a great variety of every kind, size and price.

## Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Work.




All sizes Russia and Com. "PATENT ONE PIECE ELBOW," pressed from one piece of iron--very handsome, and a great improvement on the old elbow. The Trade furnished at Factory prices.

We have just received six hundred sets of Hollow Ware. We will sell to the trade at LESS than present Trade Discounts.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, IRON,
STEEL, WAGON [illegible]ATERIAL,
OIL [illegible]LL SUPPLIES.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

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Diamond and Pine Street, Opposite Post Office.

*Real Estate--Oil Lands.*

**CHEAP BUILDING LOTS!**

THE HAMMOND FARM

has been laid off in villa lots and streets, including the southern extension of Franklin and Martin streets, making some three or four hundred delightful valley and hillside lots, which are now offered for sale at prices ranging from $250 to $500 on easy terms. Apply to

C. B. HAMMOND,
Chase & Stewart block, Titusville, Pa.

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## Real Estate Agents and Brokers.

Our list of Real Estate comprises a large extent of territory and great variety of prices and locations. Among our city property we can recommend with confidence Watson's Addition, for which we are sole agents, as containing some of the most valuable building sites in the City of Titusville, having [illegible] views, fine soil, and a surface well adapted for ornamental grounds. We also call attention to our list of Oil Lands and Oil Tracts, which embraces some fine producing territory, large tracts of undeveloped land, and good paying wells. Particular attention paid to selecting and purchasing property, and we do not advise our customers to make investments which will not pay.

Office--Parshall House Block, Titusville

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**Z. NEWELL,**

Successor to Geo. J. Sherman

## Real Estate Agent,

OFFICE ON SPRING STREET,

**Opposite the American Hotel.**

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**For Sale Cheap.**

It consists of the following, to wit: 18 acres of land on Church Run, about 100 rods from the city line. There is on the said land five dwellings, one office, two icehouses capable of holding ten hundred tons of ice, one barn, one wagon shed, five wood sheds, and a shingle and saw mill with water and steam power, one fifteen horse power engine and boiler, also segments and pinion suitable for a water mill, one bull chain, and a number of log chains and tools of all kinds, sufficient to carry on the lumber and ice business, also four horses, two wagons, two pair double bobs, one pair timber wheels, one plow, one drag, one patent shovel plow, one set double harness, and about 100,000 No. 2 shingles, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Any of the above mentioned articles will be sold at private sale on or before the first day of November, 1872; the remainder will be sold at auction on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST.

Commencing at 10 a. m. The sale will take place on the premises at H. Hill's mill.

Terms of sale.--Any amount under five dollars, cash; exceeding that, half cash, balance in six months, with interest and approved security.

Persons desiring any information, or wishing to see any of the above mentioned property, will please call on the subscriber at 218 West Spring street, Titusville, Pa.

Sept30tf. HIRAM HILL.

**FOR SALE,**

A FEW MORE

# Very Desirable Lots

IN

**Cadwallader's Proposed Addition to the City of Titusville.**

An arrangement has been effected and contract signed with Mr. J. E. Bateman, by which a suitable and CONVENIENT "BUS" will make a number of daily trips between this property and some convenient point in the city.

## On and after June 1st, 1873.

**Forty - Eight Lots**

On this property were sold from the 1st of June to the 1st of July. The undersigned will

## OFFER FOR THIRTY DAYS

A limited number more, when the balance will be withdrawn until next Spring. The location of this property as a place of

**RESIDENCE IS UNSURPASSED,**

Being healthy, possessing good water, and rendered convenient to the heart of the city by the new arrangement just made. Every effort will be made to meet the convenience and wants of those desiring

**A Healthy and Pleasant Place to Reside.**

Terms easy. For maps and further particulars apply at room 8, City Hall building.

J. A. CADWALLADER,
JOHN FERTIG,
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**MARKET PRICE PAID for OIL**

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formerly owned by Hinckley. Parties having Oil for sale will be liberally dealt with.

R. H. LEE.

Titusville, Sept. 26, 1872--2tdtf

MAKE MONEY fast and honorably, $12 50 per day, $75 per week by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents), to sell the best, strongest, most useful and rapid selling Sewing Machine and Patent Button-Hole Worker ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only $5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address for particulars, JEROME B. HUDSON & CO., corner Greenwich and Courtlandt sts., New York.

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